The People's Korea

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The Korean People Firmly Defend Peace On the Peninsula: DPRK President

The official goodwill state visit of General Secretary Erich Honecker, who concurrently serves as Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic ended successfully with the signing of 1987 protocol on commodity delibery between the DPRK & the GDR.

The agreement was signed in Pyongyang on October 20 by Vice President Li Jong Ok and Foreign Trade Minister Choe Jong Gun on the Korean side and State Council Vice Chairman Gunter Mittag and Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil from the German side.

The GDR leader visited the DPRK from Oct. 18 to 21 upon the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

It is his second visit to Korea since he came to Pyongyang in December 1977.

Those who accompanied the General Secretary Erich Honecker were Gunter Mittag, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Vice Chairman of the State Council; Oskar Fischer, Member of the Central Committee of the SED and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Gerhard Beil, Member of the Central Committee of the SED and Minister of Foreign Trade; Gunter Sieber, Member of the Central Committee of the SED and Director of the International Department of the party central committee; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, Member of the Central Committee of the SED, Secretary of State and Chief of the Office of Secretaries of the Chairman of the State Council; and other officials concerned, according to the Korean Central News Agency.

The GDR goodwill envoy was enthusiastically welcomed by hundreds of thousands of people as they visited on Oct. 20 the West Sea Barrage along 40 km route from Pyongyang.

"Peace is the Main Purpose"

President Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet on October 19 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of General Secretary Erich Honecker.

In his speech at the Oct 19 banquet President Kim Il Sung said, "Our people are firmly defending peace on the Korean Peninsula and the eastern outpost of socialism by curbing the enemy's moves to provoke a new war through their stubborn struggle for peace and smashing his couter-revolutionary offensive with the superiority of the socialist system."

Noting that in Europe the United States with a wild dream of world domination are bringing new-type of weapons into West Germany and other Western European countries in order to deliver a first attack against the GDR and other socialist countries, he said, "In Asia they are shipping large numbers of different kinds of nuclear weapons into south Korea with a view to invading our Republic and other Asian socialist countries, and increasing the tension on the Korean Peninsula to the extreme."

General Secretary Erich Honecker in his Oct. 19 banquet speech said, "It was natural that our talks were centered around disarmament based on peace, security, equality and equitable security, particularly around the problem of removing the danger of nuclear war, in face of the imperialist moves threatening our world."

"We emphasised in unison that peace, only peace could be the main purpose of each responsible policy the present nuclear age," said GDR leader and continued, "Our two states faithfully adhere to this principle jointly and separately by all efforts."

Meanwhile, tete-a-tete talks were held on October 20 between President Kim Il Sung and General Secretary Erich Honecker "in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere. The talks followed by the Oct. 19 talks between them where the two heads of state "informed each other of the socialist

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President Kim Il Sung and General Secretary Erich Honecker raise their firmly grasped hands in acknowledgement of the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd during a Pyongyang mass rally held on Oct. 21 at the Kim Il Sung Stadium. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President Kim Il Sung Arrives in Moscow, Meets Mr. Gorbachev

President Kim Il Sung arrived in Moscow by special plane on October 22 for a goodwill visit to the Soviet Union upon the invitaiton of General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, according to the official Korean Central News Agency.

He was warmly met at the Vnukovo Airport by leading cadres of the Soviet party and government.

Accompanied with the DPRK President are Vice Premier Kim Yong Nam and Ho Dam, member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee.

Present at the airport to meet President Kim Il Sung were high-ranking officials including A.A. Gromyko, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

A welcoming ceremony for President Kim Il Sung took place on Oct. 22 at the Grand Kremlin Palace.

President Kim Il Sung met General Secretary Mikhail S. Gorbachev and firmly shook hands with him and warmly hugged him, according to KCNA.

President Kim conversed with him "in a cordial and friendly atmosphere," said the DPRK's news agency.

(Detailed report will be continued on the next issue)

"Describe Demonstration As 'Radical'": Report Guide-line

—Expelled Journalist Group Reveal Chon's Manipulation of Mass Media—

The Council for Democratic Mass Media Movement (Chairman Song Gon Ho, former editor-in-chief of Dong-A Ilbo) in its organ "Mal (language)" special issue dated Sept. 6 revealed the existence of a "Reporting Guide-line" made by the Chon junta which is intended to strictly control and manipulate south Korea's mass media.

The organ of expelled journalists carried the contents of the "guideline" 10 months from Oct. 18 last year to Aug. 8 this year.

This "guideline" also said, "Do not every day to south Korea's mass media including TV networks and newspapers, indicating in detail how to classify news contents and how to treat news stories – as "possible", "impossible" and "absolutely impossible."

For instance, as to the sexual torture case at Puchon Police Station, the Chon's "report guide-line" in its July 17 column said, "First of all, carry the article on the city news page, and then, only the announcements made public by the prosecutors, not independent data gathered by journalists. Title the story as 'sexual insult' and not 'forced indecency.'"

This "guideline" is issued almost

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NOTICE

As Nov. 1 is our Publishing Day there will be no paper next week. The No. 1,314 issue will be published on Nov. 15. We apologize for inconvenience and ask for your kind understanding.

Editor

Jt. Decision on Late Mozambican President

PYONGYANG October 22 (KCNA) – The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a joint decision upon the death of Samora Moises Machel, President of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, in an unexpected accident.

According to the decision, his funeral day will be observed as a national day of mourning and the main offices, factories and enterprises the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will hoist the flags at half mast in mourning and air a mourning broadcasting program on the day.

Presidential Condolence To Mozambique

President Kim Il Sung sent a message of condolence on Oct. 21 to Marcelino Dos Santos, Secretary of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on the death of Marshal Samora Moises Machel.

The message says:

Sharing sorrow with you at this moment of great misfortunes to the party, state and people of Mozambique, I, on behalf of our party, government, people and on my own behalf, express deep condolences to the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, the government and people of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the bereaved family of the deceased.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel

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Mankind Is Faced with Solemn Task of Choosing War or Peace

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a speech at the Pyongyang mass rally held on Oct. 20 at the Kim Il Sung Stadium to welcome Chairman Erich Honecker.
President Kim Il Sung said: ***(Subtitles are ours... Ed.)***

This meeting place is swaying with beautiful flowers and seething with great emotion and joy of the citizens of the capital city who are warmly welcoming you Comrade Erich Honecker, the preeminent leader of the GDR people and a close friend of the Korean people.

The Korean people and the people of the GDR are class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms who are fighting jointly against imperialism and for peace and socialism on the Eastern and Western outposts of socialism.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the GDR are developing onto a higher stage on the basis of the meeting of the leaders of two countries in Berlin two years ago and the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed at that time. Between our two countries many-sided exchange and cooperation are expanding and developing in all spheres of politics, the economy and culture and the feelings of fraternal ffiendship and class solidarity are deepening with each passing day.

Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, your present visit to our country will be another important event which will provide a new milestone in consolidating and developing the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

The people of the GDR is a glorious people with a long-standing tradition of the communist movement, a resourceful people who have made an immortal contribution to the development of the international working-class and communist movements. Marx and Engels who were produced by the German people pioneered the communist movement, and Ernst Thaelmann and many other fine communists of Germany fought at the cost of their lives for the victory of its cause. Thanks to the bloody struggle of the German communists and working class for the freedom and liberation of the people against imperialism and fascism, an advanced socialist system under which workers and peasants are masters of state power has been firmly established on the soil of Germany.

The people of the GDR, under the correct leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, have defended their revolutionary gains reliably under the difficult conditions of ceaseless manoeuvres for subversion and sabotage on the part of the Western imperialists and revanchist forces, built a powerful socialist industrial state in the central part of Europe, radically improved the people's material and cultural well-being and completely changed the appearance of the country in all respects.

The industrious and talented people of the GDR built socialism securely on the German soil and made it flourish through their creative labour, thereby fully demonstrating the superiority and vitality of the socialist system and enhancing the international position of socialism still further.

With firm faith in the justness of the cause of socialism and rallied closely around the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the working class and other labouring people of the GDR are now striving to reach the ten major objectives of the economic strategy for the development of the national economy in the period up to the year 2000, which was put forward by the party at its 11th congress, and to fulfil a new five-year plan.

We are convinced that under the energetic guidance of their outstanding leader Comrade Erich Honecker, the people of the GDR will make a new economic growth by pressing ahead with the scientific and technological revolution and thus achieve another victory in the effort to build a developed socialist society.

The advantages and indestructible vitality of the socialist system are also being proved patently in our country.

The triumph of the socialist revolution and the establishment of the socialist system in the northern half of our country were the historic events which brought about fundamental changes in the socio-political life of our people and in the development of our revolution. Leading the masses of the people confidently along the road of socialism, our party abolished the exploiting system and turned our country, once a very backward colonial and semi-feudal society, into a socialist state which is independent, self-supporting and capable of self-reliant defence. Our people who have become the real masters of the state and society are leading an independent and creative life to the full under the socialist system, free from all social evils.

Under the banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions all the party members and working people in our country are working hard to implement the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, bringing about a new upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction.

Next year we shall embark on the third seven-year plan. The new seven-year plan will indicate magnificent targets and a bright prospect for our people. The fulfilment of this plan will bring about a radical change in the struggle of our people for the complete victory of socialism and greatly increase the strength of our socialist system.

U.S. & S. Korea Must Take Positive Approach to DPRK Initiatives

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean rulers, alarmed at the influence of the socialist system in the northern half of the Republic upon the south Korean people, are harshly repressing the struggle of the south Korean youth, students and other people labelling it as "pro-communism", and are clamouring about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" from the north, thus creating tensions in our country deliberately.

They are now intensifying anti-communist propaganda against us as never before and are continuing large-scale military manoeuvres which are like a real war by building up nuclear weapons and other kinds of armament on a large scale. Our country where massive armed forces on both sides of the Military Demarcation Line are aiming their guns against each other is in a dangerous situation where war may break out any minute.

Our party and the government of our Republic are making tireless efforts to ease the tension on the Korean Peninsula and remove military confrontation. Only recently they have made an important proposal for talks between military authorities and a positive proposal to convert the Korean Peninsula to a nuclear-free, peace zone, and have adopted the measure on their own initiative to withdraw more than 150,000 soldiers in active service from the front line and defence posts and send them to take part in peaceful construction in our country.

If they really want peace and the relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula, the United States and the south Korean authorities must not evade our fair and reasonable initiatives and proposals but take a positive approach to them. They must not indulge in empty talks about the "resumption of talks" and so on, but show their sincerity in practice to the world people.

The repeated peace initiatives and proposals of our party and the government of the Republic enjoy the positive support and approval of all the Korean people and the progressive people of the world for their validity and reasonableness.

The party, government and people of the German Democratic Republic have always given wholehearted support and encouragement to our people in their revolutionary struggle and in their cause of national reunification.

Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker has again highly appreciated the success and accomplishments of the Korean people in the socialist revolution and construction and expressed full support for and solidarity with their struggle for independent and peaceful national reunification.

I should like to take this opportunity to offer my deep thanks to the party, government and people of the German Democratic Republic for having given both moral and material assistance to our people in the arduous years of the Fatherland Liberation War and postwar reconstruction and for giving still today positive support and encouragement to our revolutionary cause, showing their fidelity to class brothers.

On Need to Fight against N-War

At present mankind is faced with the solemn task of choosing war or peace. The U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for a nuclear war are threatening universal peace and security gravely, and the mankind is faced with the danger of a nuclear holocaust.

Though the danger of nuclear war is threatening the existence of mankind today, neither a nuclear war is inevitable nor war forces are irresistible.

The masses of the people are makers of history and they are the decisive factor in orienting social development. The time is already gone when the imperialists lorded it over the destiny of the masses and fooled the people. This is the new historical age when the masses have emerged as masters of the world and are shaping their own destiny independently and creatively. The imperialists cannot hold up the current of history, however desperate their efforts may be. It is certain that the united efforts of the people of socialist countries and other progressive people of the world will frustrate the imperialists' war manoeuvres, and that the peace-loving forces will defeat the war forces.

The socialist countries and all other progressive forces throughout the world must develop a forceful joint struggle to check and foil the imperialist' moves for aggression and war, so as to ban all forms of nuclear tests, effect nuclear arms reduction, prevent the militarization of outer space and, furthermore, abolish all mass destruction weapons.

The people of the German Democratic Republic are fighting to prevent the outbreak of another war in Germany, the hotbed of the two world wars, and to safeguard the security of Europe and world peace.

We extend full support for and solidarity with the vigorous struggle of the party, government and people of the German Democratic Republic to oppose the U.S. programme for "Star Wars", establish in Europe a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons and reduce armament, in order to prevent a new world war and preserve peace.

On Constructive Peace Proposal Of Soviet Union

Recently the communist party and government of the Soviet Union have advanced a number of daring and constructive peace proposals for the prevention of nuclear war and are working hard to put them into effect. In his speech made in Vladivostok in last July, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, made a concrete proposal to convert the Asian, Pacific area to a zone of peace and cooperation, free from nuclear weapons and the danger of war. At the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting held in Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, a few days ago, the Soviet Union put forward a positive idea and made daring proposals to stop the nuclear arms race and remove the danger of a nuclear holocaust, and made sincere efforts to put them into effect. All this is a clear expression of the responsible attitude and peace-loving foreign policy of the communist party and government of the Soviet Union working to prevent another world war, a thermonuclear war, and preserve universal peace and security.

Strengthening comradely unity and developing friendship and cooperation among the socialist countries is an important guarantee for the victory of the socialist and communist cause in the struggle against imperialism.

As in the past, so also in the future, our party and people will make every effort to consolidate the friendship and solidarity with the socialist countries and develop economic and cultural exchange and cooperation with them and strengthen the unity and solidarity of the international communist movement under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The present visit of esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker to our country has powerfully demonstrated the firm resolve of our two parties, two countries and two peoples as class brothers and intimate friends to fight always shoulder to shoulder with each other for the triumph of the socialist and communist cause.

The traditional friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and the GDR will continue to strengthen and develop on the road of struggle to achieve their common aim and ideal.

To Hold Helsinki-style Conf. in Asia and Pacific Region Will Be Important Step

Speech of Chairman Erich Honecker

Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, made a speech at the Pyongyang mass rally held on Oct. 20 at the Kim Il Sung Stadium.
He said:

We were deeply impressed by your heartfelt welcome and warm hospitality in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a beautiful land of morning calm.

I express thanks for this to respected Comrade Kim Il Sung, comrade-in-arms and friend, and the entire people of the DPRK.

The bonds of fraternal cooperation between our two parties, two states and two peoples for the noble cause of peace and socialism have further developed in depth and strength.

Two years have passed since dear Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the GDR. In this period the bilateral relations of cooperation have further developed in all fields in conformity with common interests, and we have got an impulse, a new strength, from this.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by us in 1984 has become a solid foundation for friendship between the two countries, and it is a guarantee for us to advance together till the 2000s.

We can say with pleasure that the relations of cooperation between our two countries based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism have brought about a fine fruition.

I assure dear Korean comrades and friends that we will make all efforts to further strengthen cooperation full of such mutual trust.

Already in 1977 when I visited your country I was deeply moved by the big achievements of your people.

I would like to emphasize here that you have made a great stride forward in the ensuing period.

Your people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, a close comrade and friend, have entered a new stage of socialist construction.

The construction of the West Sea Barrage, I dare say, is one more success gained in the implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Such magnificent creations without precedent are a striking demonstration of the creativity and devoted efforts of your people. First of all, they are a product of labour of the young people. They show that the younger generation of your country are ready to creditably accelerate the cause of socialism in Korea even after the year 2000 by displaying their passion and wisdom.

We fully support the initiative of such fine youths and other people of the DPRK to play host to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang in 1989.

The young people of the GDR are pleased to participate in this festival.

The heroic Korean people have effected enormous changes in their life in a historically short span of time.

This covers from the termination of the colonial rule and healing of its aftermaths to the powerful development of socialism and from the untold destructions of the imperialist criminal war of aggression to the buildup of the present-day modern, powerful economic potentialities.

Dear Comrade Kim Il Sung, it is well known in the GDR that this ardous course starting from the struggle for national liberation is unthinkable apart from your activities and leadership.

We have always been a close friend and ally of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK and will be so in future, too, as we have been.

Dear Korean comrades and friends, durable peace, social stability and security, people's well-being and happy future are our important goals.

As is universally known, we have made a good progress in recent years in our endeavours to build a developed socialist society in the GDR.

Henceforth, the 11th Congress of the SED set itself higher tasks and decided to maintain our general line on the integration of economic and social policies.

Our party's economic strategy in the period up to the year 2000 is aimed at ensuring a high speed of development and improving the conditions of labour and life of the people.

It requires a rapid increase of labour productivity. We, therefore, are further linking the superiority of the socialist system with the scientific and technological revolutions and widely introducing up-to-date technology into production.

The advancement of socialism in our country contributes to further improving the material and cultural lives of the people.

The most precious wealth of mankind is peace and will be so in the future, too.

Peace should be guaranteed on the globe and in outer space and a nuclear holocaust be prevented.

There is neither victory nor the defeated in nuclear war. We, therefore, say that the struggle for peace is now more important. Today world peace should be guaranteed on a solid basis not only for our generation but also for our posterity.

The Soviet Union put forward proposals to free mankind from all nuclear weapons till the year 2000, thus greatly inspiring the struggle for this purpose.

At the Budapest meeting the Warsaw Treaty member nations put forth a comprehensive program on disarmament in all aspects and proposed to extensively reduce armed forces and conventional weapons from the Atlantic Ocean to Ural.

The German Democratic Republic positively contributes to realizing this peace program and makes tireless efforts to effect a fundamental change in the improvement of the present complicated international situation. Like the DPRK the GDR supports the proposal made by Comrade Gorbachev in Iceland to prevent nuclear holocaust.

We are seeking a political dialogue with all forces approaching reasonably and realistically the problem of war or peace, transcending all differences of views, and realising it.

True to her historical obligations, the German Democratic Republic is making all efforts to ensure that there will be no more war in the land of Germany under any circumstances and only peace preserved there. There exists means of averting a nuclear holocaust and turning the international situation more favorable.

In order to successfully realise it, I think, it needs more positive efforts to strengthen socialism and the joint action of all forces demanding the existence of mankind.

We know we have an identical view with you on this problem, too.

The proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone is very realistic for the relaxation of tension.

The realisation of this proposal will help remove the stockpile of dangerous nuclear mass destruction weapons in this densely-populated Asian Continent and guarantee security for all.

The German Democratic Republic which has always demanded the establishment of a nuclear-free zone, fully supports this proposal.

The Asia-Pacific region is all the more becoming the focus of the development of the world situation.

It is more necessary to develop constructively and usefully relations among nations with differing social systems and ensure peaceful co-existence in this region, in view of the nuclear threat posed by the U.S. imperialists.

To this end, the Soviet Union, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Mongolian People's Republic and the Indo-Chinese states have made various initiatives.

We think it is particularly important to guarantee peace and security in Asia as proposed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

The convocation of a Helsinki-style conference of states in Asia and Pacific region will be in our opinion an important step in a perspective way of view.

As shown by experience in Europe, all the Asian countries should make joint efforts and have mutual understanding and beneficial cooperation and broad political dialogue for this.

We highly estimate the People's Republic of China for her declaration of obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, her strong opposition to the militarisation of outer space and call for turning confrontation into cooperation.

The efforts of Asian socialist countries and valuable initiatives of other countries in this continent show that the peace forces of Asia are growing stronger.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea makes a particularly excellent contribution to this.

We fully support your policy to reunify Korea peacefully free from outside interference and ease the military tension on the Korean Peninsula.

The immediate and complete withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea will be meaningful advance for peace on the Korean Peninsula and in Asia.

There is no reason for anyone to oppose the true dialogue proposed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we think.

We, filled with Marxist-Leninist and proletarian internationalist idea, idea of happiness of the people and peace, are jointly striving for the great and precious purpose.

I wholeheartedly wish our fraternal Korean people and the Workers' Party of Korea led by our comrade and friend Kim Il Sung new success in the future in the socialist construction.

EDITORIAL

S. Korean Situation Worsens As Opposition Member Arrested

The Asian Games were abused by the Chon Du Hwan junta as a means of prolonging its rule, and as a result, were full of political intrigue. After the games were over, they stepped up their crackdown on anti-"government" and democratic forces.

The session of the national assembly was adjourned for 16 days during the games under the guise of a political truce.

When the national assembly reconvened in early October the two major parties immediately started battling over the contents of a new constitution. Then the session was suspended before the debate could result in a solution to the problem.

The opposition has proposed a presidential system with direct elections, whilst the ruling party wants a cabinet system under the leadership of a powerful prime minister with a figurehead president.

In effect, the opposition's plan is a no confidence motion against the Chon junta as political sentiments continue to polarize.

A contributing factor to the rift between the two parties is the Chon junta's policy of anti-communism.

Yu Song Hwan, a member of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, blames the "government" for perpetuating this rift and advocates that the "government" should replace its anti-communism policy with a policy of reunification.

However, in keeping with their unacknowledged policy of stifling free speech, the south Korean authorities contended that his remarks constituted support for communism and had him arrested for supposedly violating the "national security law." This is the first time in the history of the south Korean national assembly, that a sitting MP has been arrested.

Amid strong protest the authorities have stuck to their guns and have insisted that further investigation into the background of the opposition member's remarks be carried out.

This is no more than a continuation of the Chon junta's unofficial policy of restraining dissidents to surmount the present political crisis. Meanwhile, the students' anti-U.S., and anti-government campaigns have continued to mount since the Asian Games.

Under these circumstances, notices posted on Seoul National University campus carried the same articles as those carried by a north Korean government organ. Predictably, the authorities claimed that students and democrats were linked with the north. However, this incident was nothing more than a propaganda attempt and was propagated by the "Agency for National Security Planning" so that students could be labelled as pro-north.

As the deadline for constitutional revision set by Chon Du Hwan draws closer, an all-out campaign by the popular masses is expected. "Down with the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime" and "Set up a democratic people's republic" are the postures taken by south Korean youths and students.

It is indicative of Chon Du Hwan's isolation that he has threatened to reimpose martial law or emergency measures even if this means the cancellation of the 1988 Olympic Games.

The Chon junta should cancel its policy of anti-communism, release patriots and democrats who advocate national reintegration and stop its crackdown on the campaign for independence, democracy and reunification.

S. Korea Faces Severe Political Crisis: Risk Survey (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Rha's appointment is most interesting. He was one of the candidates for the DPM discussed in one of our Quarterly Risk reports last year. With a strong background in economics and actual experience in industrial management, he is the best qualified Minister of Trade and Industry Korea has had in the last ten years. He may heed the real needs of Korean industry rather than the imagined needs thought up by professional civil servants.

The shuffle leaves several questions open. If it reflects the control of power by the DJP, when can we expect Roh to take over the position of Prime Minister? Secondly, what is the long-term future of the present DPM, Kim Mahnje, who could also be replaced with a DJP figure. Neither personality will fit in well with the remodelled leadership of the DJP. On the other hand, Lho is needed to convince government officials threatened by the cabinet system that the new constitution will work in their favor.

We must consider that both major cabinet posts could be shuffled at any time. It must be noted that Kang Kyong-shik, still a strong candidate for DPM, has been advanced to director of DJP Policy Coordination.

The opposition has been making more strident criticisms in the last few weeks. Kim Young-sam told a rally of 30-50,000 people in Pusan that if a grand compromise were not reached by the end of September, the NDP will launch a new "struggle for democracy side by side with the people". Roh Taewoo has also been touring the country making speeches to DJP members. Commentators note that Roh's confidence has increased greatly during this tour. Initially, his meeting were with small groups, but lately, he has been addressing large crowds. As soon as the Asian games are over, the real struggle is expected to begin.

The military has been relatively quiet during this period. Members of the armed forces who support the opposition seem to have adopted a wait and see attitude. The opposition has made it clear that the constitution is an issue for civilians rather than the military to settle.

Both sides have appealed to students to refrain from demonstrations during the Asian games. Neither party carries much weight with student leaders. We warned in our last survey that the extremist student organizations were potential breeding ground for terrorism.

The bomb at Kimpo Airport on September 14 came just as this report was going to press, and it is too early to know who was responsible. The general reaction among Koreans was that it could not have been done by students because there was a risk of foreigners being killed. No statement was issued after and students usually accompany any drastic action with a political statement. While this is true of the student movement as a whole, some leaders are more extreme than the general population believes.

The bomb incident will complicate the domestic political situation, tightening the confrontation between security forces and students. It will also pressure the opposition to conform to government opinion. We expect more acts of terrorism, domestically or foreign-inspired, but not in sufficient numbers to affect daily life. As in the past, these will be directed mainly against the police or political institutions.

Factors Affecting Non-Economic External Threats to the Country

Although Korea concluded a major trade agreement with the US on July 21, it still faces pressure to open its market on beef and 17 other items. More important, it is threatened with loss of GSP treatment in retaliation.

The Korean official attitude is that everything should have been settled in the July 21 agreement and the US should give Korea breathing space before pushing again. After the agreement came the official approach to revalue the won. The Minister of Finance "expressed regret over inappropriate attitudes of the US government" towards the value of the won, and more recent unofficial contacts with the Government have been equally bitter.

In a recent address, Ambassador Walker appeared to acknowledge the degree to which the US did not recognize the change in attitude of Koreans towards America. But Walker is about to be replaced with a new Ambassador who must learn the lesson all over again that anti-Americanism cannot be treated as the view of a small minority, but is a smouldering resentment of most of the population.

In the National Assembly, the opposition tabled a series of detailed questions on taboo subjects such as payment of rent for US military bases and crimes committed by American servicemen unpunished under Korean law. Further dissatisfaction resulted from the US/Korea aviation talks. From the Korean point of view, the US filed to honor the 1980 agreement to allow Korean Air to fly to Chicago.

US cigarettes went on sale in the streets on September 1 amidst a very effective boycott campaign. Sales are reported to be very low. We expect US/Korean relations to run at about the same level during the next quarter, that is, a series of minor resentments but no major disagreements.

Japanese relations have been surprisingly volatile. The Japanese have made a further claim to the Tokto, the group of rocky islands in the East Sea. While a long-standing dispute, this issue has a new significance. Korea has been notified that Japan will install its 200-mile exclusive fishing zone, and not permit Koreans to fish within those limits. If Tokto were Japanese, then those limits are much more extensive. This is a problem likely to become a major source of disagreement in the next quarter.

Already, Nakasone has had to fire his right-wing education Minister (only the third minister to be sacked since 1945) because of remarks about Japanese annexation of Korea and expansion in the pre-1945 period. China and North Korea have also protested against the Minister's remarks. Belatedly Korean students who traditionally were more anti-Japanese than anti-American transferred their attention to the Japanese issue and briefly occupied the Japanese Cultural Center in Seoul.

The rapprochement with the Japanese Socialist Party has been set back by the new leader Madame Doi, who reaffirmed support for North Korea. There is some concern in the business community that just when Japanese business is preparing to make major investments in Korea, political relations are deteriorating. To help address this problem, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone visited Korea at the opening of the Asian Games for an unofficial Summit meeting with President Chun. His visit came just after the sacking of the controversial Minister of Education Fujio.

Nakasone appears to have made concessions on both the fingerprinting of Koreans in Japan issue, and a commitment to import more Korean-made goods. If the all important issue of fishing limits and rights was discussed, it was not reported. The general feeling amongst the Korean authorities was that Japanese-Korean relations which could have been soured were actually advanced.

Factors Reflecting Stability of Domestic Social Conditions

In September, an incident occurred in Togye, a mining town in Kangwon-do, which was reminiscent of the major Sobruk incident of 1980. About 500 miners and their families blocked rail and road access to protest the way the company was treating them over the matter of family allowances. This is a fairly dramatic protest in a year which has been relatively quiet on the industrial front.

The poor mining communities of Kangwon-do remain a potential flash point in industrial relations, but they are isolated and of limited national significance. Much more central are the farming communities throughout Korea whose standard of living have not risen commensurate with urban dwellers.

We continue to regard the rural sector as the most unstable. The present boom will hardly touch the rural areas, and the decision to import cigarettes and soybeans will cause local hardship. The catholic farmers association, a long standing center of opposition, threatened direct action against the imports. But in fact, the major demonstrations have come from the Seoul Consumers Union, a nationalist organization close to ruling circles.

If large imports of US beef are permitted, there would be major unrest in the countryside. Every household has one or two cows. With increasing mechanization, these are used only as a supplement to rural income. According to all sources, rural indebtedness is growing and the DJP wanted to set aside a fund equal to about 8% of the budget to help reduce this debt. Instead, a major program is to be mounted which will cost a lot of money but have little rural impact beyond improving rural roads and setting up short-lived rural industrial estates. Korea badly needs, and does not have a rural economic policy.

The police have detained 169 leftist students who might mastermind guerrilla-style demonstrations during the Asian Games. Police tactics in trying to break up anti-Games rallies on campus have been provocative and may boost support for the student position.

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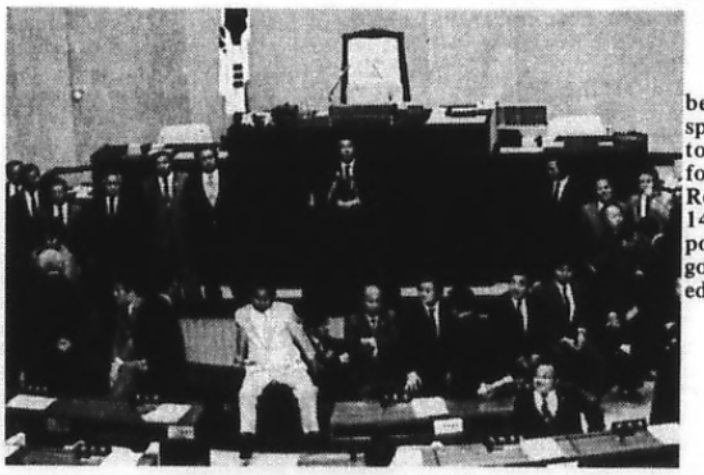


NKDP members occupied the speaker's podium to block the vote for the arrest of Rep. Yu on Oct. 14. South Korean political situation got far complicated.

15,000 Students Stage Violent Demonstration in Seoul

More than 15,000 students of Korea and Yonsei universities in Seoul on Oct. 18 staged a street demonstration.

The demonstrators were among 45,000 students who poured out of the Olympic stadium in Chamsil, southeastern Seoul, where an annual athletic meet between the two schools was held.

Protesters violently clashed with riot police when a students' march along the Tehran Street, near the stadium, was stopped by riot police, who fired tear gas.

Students responded with bricks and Molotov cocktails, chanting slongans such as "National liberation, national unification", and "Down with U.S. who supports dictatorship and intervenes in the Korean affairs."

The students were dispersed temporarily, but more than 2,000 carrying torches regrouped and continued their struggle.

Demonstrators carried placards reading "Abolish the national security law being used to oppress the democratic people".

Some 100 students were taken to police after the clash.

Earlier on October 17, about 200 students from Korea and Yonsei universities staged an overnight sit-in on Yonsei campus in protest against the police intrusion onto the school campus to arrest students who are on the police wanted list.

About 200 plainclothes policemen stormed onto the campus around 11:30 p.m. to capture a head of the Yonsei students council.

The students from the two private universities had met at the student hall in Yonsei campus to discuss matters related to the annual Korea-Yonsei sports festival.

As the police force surrounded the student hall and tried to enter it, the students blocked the police advance by setting up a barricade with furniture at the staircase leading to the council office.

They even set a fire to the floor to keep policemen from entering into the office.

Upon hearing the news of the assault, about 100 students on and near the school campus rushed to the student hall and violently clashed with the police, wielding iron pipes and hurling bricks.

Unable to subdue the students' resistance, the plainclothes police retreated toward Severance Hospital located just beside the campus 30 minutes after midnight, firing tear gas bombs incessantly.

After the police withdrawal, the students extinguished the fire and began the overnight sit-in.

Meanwhile, about 500 students gathered at Seoul National University campus on October 16 and staged a rally to organize southern chapter of the Students' United Front against Imperialism and Dictatorship.

In the rally which was presided over by Chong Hyong Gon, a expelee from SNU, the students burned an effigy symbolizing U.S. imperialism and military fascism.

Massive Anti-Communist Drive

The south Korean "government" and the ruling party on October 18 declared their determination to eliminate all "pro-communist" and "radical" elements from all corners of society and from the campuses, following the arrest of Rep. Yu Sung Hwan of the NKDP, who made "pro-communist" remarks.

As an initial step, the authorities will make a "thorough investigation" of campus wall posters carrying north Korean papers, one of which first appeared at Seoul National University.

A DJP spokesman said that "any dissidents or organizations who are found to be linked to the militant students' movement will face strict judiciary measures."

He said in particular that "illegal" organizations, which are not registered with the "government" authorities concerned, will be thoroughly investigated to determine whether they have connections with student activists.

With regard to the probe of "illegal" organizations, a ruling party source said it would include "Mintongryon" (United Popular Movement for Democracy and Unification), led by Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, and "Minhonryon," led by Kim Chong Wan, both of which are leading dissidents groups.

As a first step forward this drive, police on Oct. 18 arrested seven members of major student labor activities' networks and put 107 others on the wanted list.

Those arrested are allegedly affiliated with an underground organization called "the Committee of the National League of Workers."

They are charged with having organized violent anti-"government" protests and being involved in the printing and distribution of "seditious" publication, police said.

They include Pak Yo Han, a senior of Seoul National University, alleged by police to be a leader of the "Students' League for Saving the Nation," a mass student organization.

On the wanted list is Shin Chol Yong, president of the Committee for the National League of Workers.

Police said that they had joined labor circles to seek the cooperation of labor organizations in staging their struggles against the "government."

On October 20, the authorities launched an intensive investigation into some 30 dissident organizations in an attempt to ferret out anti-"government" elements.

An administration source said that as many as 10,000 persons were subjected to the investigation.

The source disclosed that Kim Chong Wan, leader of the Mintongryon, and some of its senior members, have been under investigation since last week.

Meanwhile, police on Oct. 20 arrested four more members of the Students' League for Saving the Nation in connection with a "pro-communist" wall papers appeared on the campus of Seoul National University.

Police is also stepping up efforts to apprehend Kim Yong Hwan, a senior majoring in public law at SNU, and a core member of SLSN who led labor struggles.

The authorities intend to eradicate all the dissidents' movements for constitutional amendment on the pretext of arresting "communists," taking advantage of the "pro-communist" remarks of the NKDP assembly member, informed sources said.

NKDP To Launch Tough "Out-of-Parliament" Struggle

The south Korean main opposition New Korea Democratic Party decided on Oct. 18 to "unconditionally" attend the national assembly session, which remained stalled since the arrest of NKDP Rep. Yu Sung Hwan, accused of violating the "national security law" during his speech at the session on Oct. 14.

The NKDP's resolution came after a lengthy discussion about the repercussions of Yu's arrest at a meeting of the 28-member executive council, the top decision-making body, which was chaired by NKDP president Li Min U.

After the council conference, NKDP spokesman Hong Sa Duk said, "we decided to unconditionally resume the discontinued interpellation of the house session."

He noted, "We decided to do so for the sake of reprimanding the ruling DJP which made the illegal and invalid decision of arresting Rep. Yu."

"Furthermore, we will not abandon the national assembly to achieve our goal of revising the constitution to reintroduce a president-led government based on direct election, which is a sacred promise made between our party and the people."

However, Hong revelaed, the NKDP mount a concurrent, tough "out-of-parliament" struggle.

Explaining the contents of the council meeting, the spokesman said that the NKDP will set forth a "resolution advising the resignation of the house speaker and deputy speakers" who failed to guarantee the lawmakers' right of not being held liable for their floor speeches.

Hong also noted that his party will table a "resolution demanding the release of Rep. Yu" to replace the motion to arrest Yu, which was unilaterally passed in a party caucus of the DJP.

He revealed that the opposition party will sponsor a large-scale rally in Seoul at an early date to promote the constitutional revision to reform the method of electing the president.

Rodong Sinmun on the "Wall-Paper Case"

Rodong Sinmun on October 18 denounced the south Korean rulers for kicking up a row over the wall-paper reprinting an article of Minju Choson, which was pasted up at Seoul National University on October 10.

A signed commentary of Rodong Sinmun Said:

According to radio "Voice of National Salvation", the wall-paper was a product of a plot framed by the "security planning board" to find a pretext to crack down upon campus and students.

The wall-paper bore no name of its author. The police claims that it was not introduced from outside but was made inside the campus, judging from the fact that no fold was found in the large art paper used in making it. Such assertion cannot be a ground for branding students as "criminal". Only the "security planning board" is capable of getting publications of the north and freely taking into campus a wall paper reprinting their content.

The "wall-paper case" is not a casual one. It was invented by the Chon Du Hwan group to save the situation, driven to a blind alley. It was intended to suppress the patriotic students and their organizations in their struggle for democratic freedom and rights by connecting them with US and, at the same time, threaten the opposition party sympathetic with the students movement into breaking with them and turn it back to ruling-opposition negotiation.

The "wall-paper case" at Seoul National University was motivated by an insidious purpose to uproot under its pretext the source of the democratic movement itself which is developing in scope with campus as the base.

Spy Sent by US and S. Korea Arrested

An organ concerned of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public on October 21 the arrest of Kim Jang Gil, a spy sent recently by the U.S. and the south Korean authorities into north Korea for the purpose of espionage, subversion and terrorism.

Kim Jang Gil, born in 1938, was conscripted into the south Korean army in the early 1960s. He received special training for espionage from the time of his service in the army. He was drafted again in September, 1984 as an agent of the "security planning board". From then on he received training and education in a hideout near Pusan.

With regard to this, Kim said:

I had undergone special espionage training already at the time of my service in the army. So I mainly received education needed after I crossed into the north to carry on my activity there for a long period. As for the contents of education I received, at first I studied "theory of intelligence" and then, on its basis, acquired the method of camouflage, the method of committing terrorism and armed revolt by enlisting members of the spyring, method of contact and the method of secret meeting with a liaison man.

Finishing the education and training course needed for spying activity, Kim received from Li Gye Yong, "dispatcher" in charge of him, at a hideout in Taechong-dong, Central District, Pusan, in July, 1985, assignments he should carry out after crossing into north Korea. He confessed to his assignment.

"Firstly, it is to terrorize cadres of the north. Particularly, after camouflaged infiltration into marine transport domain and gaining 'trust', I will get first-hand knowledge of the order of their going to and returning home from the office, order of their business trips and location of their houses and terrorize them at a proper opportunity.

"In case of my appointment to public catering establishments, such as restaurant, I will have to use the method of putting poison into food.

"Secondly, it is to grasp those with complaint and discontent to start an armed riot in case of war. Saying that such opportunity would come before long, the dispatcher ordered me to make full preparations.

"Thirdly, it is to gather secrets of the position of important factories including munitions factories, their products, the position of units of the People's Army and their military equipment and to destroy important factories and machines.

"The date of contact with a liaison man is between 12:00-13:00 and 19:00-20:00 on May 1, August 15 and September 9 every year at a designated point."

Kim Jang Gil received such spying mission, met Li Gye Yong, a "dispatcher" of the security planning board, at 7 hours on the evening of November 23 last year to have his duty reconfirmed and camouflaged as a cook on a trading ship. And he infiltrated into north via a third country some time ago. But he was arrested by officials of north Korean organ concerned.

Wall Poster on Univ. in Seoul Sides with DPRK

Wall posters claiming that north Korean diplomatic policy is more independent than that of south Korea appeared on the campus of Sogang University in Seoul on the morning of October 17.

The wall posters written in the name of "a student loving the nation" were posted on two places, one in front of library and one on the notice board near the student hall.

The sources didn't elaborate on the contents, but the wall poster reportedly took the form of a challenge to several south Korean vernacular newspapers' comments, concerning the visit to Moscow by President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK from October 22.

Rev. Moon Ik Hwan Rejects Trial Again

Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, chairman of the United Minjun (popular) Movement for Democracy and Unification, a mass opposition organization, on October 14 again refused trial by the south Korean authorities.

The trial, which was scheduled to be held at the Seoul district court, was postponed as he refused to be tried.

Moon was arrested by police in May for his speech calling for social democracy at a rally of students in Seoul National University.

Authorities then claimed that his speech agitated students and also that his agitation led a student to set himself afire.

On October 7, he rejected the first trial session held at the Seoul district court, denouncing the authorities' crimes against human rights and democracy.

DIU Meets Its 60th Birthday

PYONGYANG Oct. 17 (KCNA) – A central meeting was held on October 16 at the February 8 House of Culture with a large attendance to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU) by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The formation of the DIU, the first true communist revolutionary organization in Korea on October 17, 1926, was a historical event which paved the way of a fundamental turn in the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people and the Korean communist movement.

Present at the meeting were Pak Sung Chul, Rim Chun Chu, Li Jong Ok, Kang Sung San and other senior officials of the party and government.

Pak Sung Chul, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice president of the DPRK, made a report at the meeting.

He said:

Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union on October 17, 1926, with the result that the Korean revolution entered a new glorious era to win victory and advance on the principle of *Chajusong* and a genuine organization of vanguards emerged in our country to lead to victory the revolutionary cause of the working class and popular masses.

The DIU, he noted, proclaimed it as its programme to struggle to achieve the liberation and independence of Korea, build socialism and communism in our country and, further, achieve the victory of communism in the world.

With the presentation of the programme of the DIU the Korean revolution came to dynamically advance with a correct fighting goal, strategy and tactics and a fundamental turn took place in our people's struggle for national independence and liberation.

Indeed, with the formation of the DIU as a historical turning point, the Korean revolution which had undergone bit twists and turns for a long period entered a new era of the revolutionary cause of Juche for the popular masses to carve out their destiny independently under the guidance of the great leader and from that time the glorious historical roots of a revolutionary party of Juche type, a revolutionary vanguard leading the struggle of the popular masses for *Chajusong* to victory, began to strike.

With the victory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung the historical task of national liberation set forth by the DIU was brilliantly fulfilled and our people came to advance dynamically along the broad avenue of building a new country, putting an end to the tragedy of colonial slave.

The revolutionary cause of Juche which started with the formation of the DIU has today reached a new higher stage to step up the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and realise the modelling of the whole of society on the Juche idea under the leadership of our party, the reporter stated, and stressed:

Our party has grown and developed to be a powerful militant party capable of completing the Korean revolution to the end in a responsible manner and the entire party members and people have achieved the great unity and cohesion by uniting as firm as a rock around the party and the leader on the basis of the Juche idea. This is the most precious success and shining sum total of the Korean communist movement and our revolution.

The reporter called for carrying the revolutionary cause of Juche, the cause of socialism and communism, through to completion.

He said: We will smash the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres of the domestic and foreign splittists and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without fail by the concerted efforts of the whole nation on the three principles of national reunification – independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity – put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Our people will more resolutely struggle to build a new world, independent and peaceful free from imperialism and all forms of domination and subjugation, firmly upholding as ever the banner of the anti-imperialist struggle which was held high by the DIU and closely uniting with the peoples of socialist and non-aligned countries and all other progressive people of the world, the reporter stressed.

All dailies here today editorially observe the 60th anniversary of the formation of the DIU.

Attendants of the Central Meeting held on Oct. 16 to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the DIU.

14th Conf. of Chochong and 20th Conf. of Nyomeng

Following the 14th Congress of Chongryun, Chochong, the League of Korean Youth in Japan and Nyomeng, the Union of Democratic Korean Women in Japan, respectively held their regular meetings.

The 14th Conference of Chochong

Chochong, the League of Korean Youth in Japan, held its 14th regular meeting from October 4 to 5 at the Korean Cultural Hall in Tokyo.

Summing up the achievements it had attained since the previous meeting, new tasks and policy lines to meet the resolutions of the 14th Congress of Chongryun were presented.

Beside the delegates across Japan, first vice chairman Li Jin Gyu, and other Chongryun officials, attended the meeting.

Following vice chairman Li, a keynote speech and speeches were delivered by Kim Hak Su, chairman of Chochong, and 15 other delegates.

In their speeches, they pointed out the need to establish the Juche idea firmly in its organization according to new trends in the movement of Korean youth in Japan and to strengthen its activities with broad segments of new generation Koreans, so that they could become able successor of Chongryun's patriotic movement in Japan and contribute to the reunification of Korea, and socialist construction of their fatherland.

All the attendants at the meeting unanimously agreed to meet the 75th birthday of President Kim Il Sung and the 45th birthday of Secretary Kim Jong Il next near with great success and victory.

The conference, elected the chairman and new vice chairmen. Chairman Kim Hak Su was reelected.

20th Conf. of Nyomeng

Meanwhile, the 20th Conference of Nyomeng, the Union of Democratic Korean Women in Japan was held on October 17 and 18 at the Korean Cultural Hall.

At the conference, first vice chairman Li Jin Gyu delivered a speech. In his speech, evaluating the role Korean women in Japan played during the period under review, he pointed out various achievements it has attained in such patriotic movements as the democratic national education of Korean children in Japan and in the movement to promote Korea's reunification. And also new tasks and policy lines were presented to strengthen its organization. The meeting reelected Pak Jong Hyon as chairwoman.

The 14th Conference of Chochong (the League of Korean Youth in Japan) was held on Oct. 4-5 at the Korean Cultural Hall in Tokyo.

8th Asian Table Tennis Championships

PYONGYANG Oct. 12 (KCNA) – DPRK paddlers carried away the silver in the men's and women's team events of the 8th Asian Table Tennis Championships in China.

Korean boys trounced Thailand, the Philippines and Pakistan respectively 5-0 to finish the winner in the group team standing.

They outplayed India 5-1 in the quarter-finals and Japan 5-1 in the semi-finals.

Meanwhile, our girls defeated the south Korean team 3-2 in the semi-finals.

PYONGYANG Oct. 16 (KCNA) – DPRK paddlers Li Gun Hui and Cho Jung Hui who beat the south Korean opponents 2:0 in the women's doubles quarter-finals outclassed Chinese opponents Geng Lijuan and Jiao Zhimin 2:0 in the semi-finals at the Asian Table Tennis Championships.

The DPRK paddlers competed with Chinese opponents Dai Lili and He Zhili in the finals to emerge runner-up.

(Continued from page 7)

I was beside myself with joy.

So I wanted to express my heart-felt thanks to them for the kindness they showed us 40 years ago. But I was told that stores and houses in the street there has so thoroughly changed that it would be really hard for me to find those who saved us.

Therefore, I just went through there by train from Pyongyang to Beijing. But an unexpected incident happened just before reaching Sonchon.

A conductor visited my compartment, and told me I was allowed to get off the train, and take pictures while they stopped the train for a while. I knew a 1 minute stop was given the train, so it must have been their special arrangement. I jumped for joy.

Q: How were you impressed by your visit this time?

A: I was really surprised. The Japanese have no knowledge of the DPRK. People I saw on the street walked proudly. People often spoke about "Self-dependence" in the DPRK and I thought those who tried to live independently were strong. They seemed to have burning ideals and hopes. What impressed me most is that they owe what they are today only to themselves.

I remember nothing but wasteland about old Korea, but today it has changed into rich paddy fields.

Q: Compared with what they looked before the liberation, how did they look this time?

A: They seemed self-confident and full of pride. They will build a great country in 10 years if they go on building as they do now.

Q: Today, there are no diplomatic ties between Japan and Korea.

A: Not only in Sonchon, but also wherever I went, they hosted me warmly. It was a wonderful experience to me, indeed. I think we are the nearest neighbours, and the same Asian people, so it's a matter of course that we should get on well together.

I'd like to make every endeavor to help restore the diplomatic ties between Japan and Korea, and help them realize Korea's reunification. I think the reunification of Korea is a national desire of Koreans. They should be reunified, even though there may be some ideological differences. For that purpose, Japan should also help them.

World public opinion should be aroused to help realize Korea's reunification.

As for the reunification of Korea, I think people in the DPRK are happier than the south Koreans, because they can freely discuss the problem of "reunification". South Koreans aren't in a position to speak about it freely.

Q: Today, distortions in Japanese history textbooks are severely criticized in Japan and abroad. What do you think of this sentiment?

A: I think we shouldn't conceal our past. Japan went as far as foreign countries, and invaded them. Still worse, Japan committed really horrible crimes. So we should apologize to them for our crimes, so that we may never commit the same crime again.

"Washing away" (forget) is not proper phrase to be spoken by an assaulter but by a victim. We have to bear in mind that we committed a grave crime in the past. This acknowledgement is related to future peace, I think.

DPRK Gymnasts: Rhythm Queens Of the East

—At the 2nd World Cup Rhythmic Sportive Gymnastics—

World Cup Results (Team Event)

1. Bulgaria	39.988
2. Soviet Union	39.925
3. DPRK	39.850
4. Spain	39.538
5. Japan	39.225

DPRK gymnasts finished third in the group competition of the Second World Cup Rhythmic Sportive Gymnastics held on October 17 - 19 in Tokyo, Japan.

In the individual overall combined event, Kang Yong Ran, 21, placed sixth and Chang Ok Sun, 19, eighth.

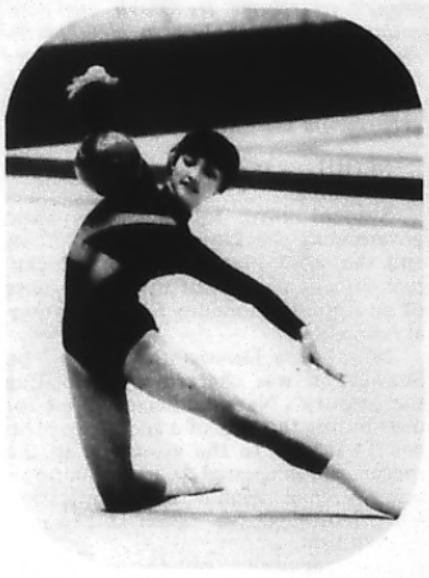
In each event, Kang ranked 6th in the ball, 4th in the clubs and 6th in the ribbon, and Chang finished 8th in the ball.

The DPRK gymnasts won a silver in the team event of the 1985 World Championships in which Kang Yong Ran placed 10th and Chang Ok Sun 15th in the individual event.

Among the spectators, there were Han Duk Su, chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and Li Jin Gyu, first vice chairman of Chongryun, together with Korean compatriots in Japan who came from various parts of Japan to see the gymnasts of their motherland. Encouraged by enthusiastic cheers from their fellow countrymen, DPRK gymnasts who averaged 160 cms in height and 46 kgs in weight, showed their Korean style performances with perfect skill, power and grace.

Kamo Yoshiko, vice chairman of the Japan Gymnastics Committee and head of the event section of the gymnastics said, "Their speed is perfect and graceful, too. They showed us perfect Korean style performances so that we couldn't take our eyes off from them."

The World Cup event is sponsored by the International Gymnastics Federation every four years. This year, groups from 8 countries and 18 individual gymnasts who won top prizes in the 1985 World Championships in Valladolid, Spain, participated.



Chang Ok Sun, 19, got eighth prize in the individual events as well as a silver of the "beauty prizes" which were given the most beautiful players according to the votes of the spectators.

Kang Yong Ran, 21, exhibited her performances to Korean songs, such as "Korea Is One" in the clubs, and "Snow Falls" in the ribbon.

In the team events, the six members of the DPRK grabbed a bronze by showing their "new, original performance characteristic of Korean gymnasts."

Korean residents in Japan, who almost filled up the Yoyogi National Gymnasium with DPRK national flags during the three consecutive days, cheered enthusiastically for their "daughters."

DPRK: Country of Independent People

—Japanese Woman Writer Tells about the Impression of the DPRK—

Ms. Fujiwara Tei, 67, a writer who is known for her 1 million seller book "Nagareru Hoshiwa Ikiteiru" ("Shooting Star is Alive", first published in 1949) visited the DPRK this summer for the first time in 40 years.

In 1945, in the midst of turmoil in the closing months of WWII, she tried to escape from Shinjeng in Northeast China to Japan via Korea. But on her way to Japan with her 3 children (5 year-old son, 3 year-old son, and a month-old daughter), she met Japan's defeat in the war in Sonchon in North Pyongan Province of the DPRK, and lived there for 1 year until she returned to Japan.

Follows an interview with Ms. Fujiwara Tei:

Ms. Fujiwara Tei

Q: What was your motive behind your visit to the DPRK after 40 years?

A: I visited the DPRK to express thanks to those who warmly took care of me and my children in those days, and to pray for the souls of those of my compatriots who couldn't return to Japan alive with us 40 years ago. I had been thinking of visiting Korea since I got home. Now that I will be 70 years old in a few years, I think it is just a good time for me to realize my desire, as I was asked by my family who were anxious about my health not to go on a trip alone when I became 70-year old.

On the other hand, now both Korea and Japan seemed stable and I thought I could contribute to Korea though in a humble way, however old I am.

Q: How did you feel when you visited the cemetery of your compatriots?

A: In the Ryongsan Cemetery in one of the suburbs of Pyongyang, many Japanese compatriots including my most respected friend rest in peace. But the mountain where the cemetery was located was so thoroughly destroyed by U.S. bombers during the Korean War, that nothing but pine trees could be found on its top.

No landmark could be found there. Only I remembered that there was a river flowing behind the place where we buried our friends. Probably, I think, people of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries worked hard to find the whereabouts of the cemetery, near a tributary of River Taedong. Fortunately, the river still remained as it has been, and I could find the traces of the tombs.

Q: I understand you met there the bereaved family member of your benefactor.

A: I think it wasn't a coincidence, but when I visited a farm on the outskirts of Pyongyang I had a chance to have a chat with the chairwoman of an administrative organ there. She told me the full story that her elder brother used to talk to her he had saved a Japanese mother and her children. She said he would be 70 years old now if he were alive. Then I remembered the man who helped me 40 years ago would now be 70 year-old if he was still alive. I was sure that her brother was the very man whom I had been looking for.

We hugged each other and broke into tears. According to her, he joined the KPA (the Korean People's Army) during the Korean War and was killed in Seoul.

His tomb is in the south, so even now she couldn't visit there. We were saved by him when we went into a coma near Panmunjom. Just about 40 years ago, we had traveled down to the south from Pyongyang on foot, and fell down there at last because of sheer exhaustion. When we were found by him I thought this would be the end of our lives. So facing in the direction of Japan, I asked him to stab us there.

But contrary to my expectation, he said to me, "You must go home, you must return to Japan alive now that you have come here." So saying, he himself escorted us to the 38th demilitalized zone, carrying one of my children on his back and said to us that we should put an end to war and live in a friendly way together.

Q: What was your impression of Sonchon?

A: Sonchon is a really unforgettable place to me, because there was a doctor there who saved my elder son's life and a person who used to help us materially. In those days, I lived a really poor life. One day, I was wandering on the street holding my son in my arms who fell ill, and was at a loss how to save my son, who had been dying of diphtheria.

However much I wanted to save my son, I had no money, so I was helpless. But a doctor I happened to call on, said to me, "Don't worry about money, get in," and treated my son free of charge.

(Continued on page 6)

GDR Leader's Visit

(Continued from page 1)

construction in their countries and exchanged views on further strengthening and developing friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and two countries on international issues and a series of other matters of mutual concern," the official KCNA reported.

"A full consensus of views was reached on all matters discussed," the DPRK's official news agency said.

On October 20, Korean and Geman vice-presidential-level talks were held between DPRK Vice President Li Jong Ok and Vice Chairman of the GDR State Council Gunter Mittag.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Choe Jong Gun, Minister of Foreign Trade, An Boing Gi, Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission and other officials concerned, and on the GDR side were Gerhard Beil, Minister of Foreign Trade, Harry Muller, Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission, and officials concerned.

Two other separate talks also took place on Oct. 21 respectively between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), between Korean and German foreign ministers. Both talks proceeded "in a comradely and friendly atmosphere," according to the KCNA.

Meanwhile, a grand Pyongyang mass rally was held on October 20 to welcome General Secretary Erich Honecker at the Kim Il Sung Stadium where more than 100,000 Pyongyang citizens gathered carrying flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers to welcome goodwill envoy.

President Kim Il Sung and General Secretary Erich Honecker made speeches at the rally. **(See their speeches on page 2 & 3)**

In his speech at the mass rally President Kim Il Sung urged again the United States and south Korean authorities to accept the DPRK's peace initiatives, showing their sincerity in practice to the world people for peace and detente in Korea.

Stressing the need to fight against nuclear war which threatens the existence of mankind, he said, "At present the only alternative for the world people is to choose the path of preventing war and safeguarding peace." "Only then, can mankind enjoy happiness in a free and prosperous world," said President Kim.

He also supported the peace proposals of the Soviet Union which were made in Vladivostok last July to convert the Asian, Pacific region to a nuclear-free peace zone, and at the USSR-US summit in Reikjavik to stop the nuclear arms race.

General Secretary Erich Honecker in his speech at the Pyongyang mass rally asserted that Pyongyang-Berlin cooperative relations based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism had brought about a fine frution, saying, "I assure dear Korean comrades and friends that we will make every effort to further strengthen cooperation and develop mutual trust."

Highly appreciating the DPRK's sula into a nuclear-free peace zone for detente in the region, the GDR leader said, "We fully support your policy to reunify Korea peacefully free from outside interference and ease the military tension on the Korean Peninsula."

Meanwhile, a statuette of the anti-imperialist fighter was presented on Oct. 18 at the Kim Il Sung Stadium in the central part of Pyongyang to Mr. Honecker.

During the 4-day visit of the GDR goodwill envoy they went around various places including the Revolutionary Martyres Cemetery on Mt. Taesong, Mangyongdae, the West Sea Barrage and the Taean Heavy Machine Complex.

They also watched a mass gymnastic display "Korea Shines" on Oct. 20 which depicted the successes in socialist construction in the two fraternal countries.

NKDP Legislator's Arrest Sparks S. Korea Tension: Paper

The Asian Wall Street Journal carried on Oct. 26 an article written by Joseph P. Manguno entitled "Lawmaker's Arrest Sparks Korea Tension", referring to the recent arrest of NKDP lesislator Yu Sung Hwan who urged the "government" to change its tough anti-communist national policy in view of the Olympic Games and not to be entangled in a policy of foreign forces to consolidate the national division. Here are excerpts from the article:

SEOUL – It's been a tense week in south Korea.

Student riots followed the latest government crackdown against leftists and the stock market fell five consecutive days in a row. But the major cause of an opposition member of the National Assembly.

New Korea Democratic Party's Yoo Sung-Hwan was charged with violating the country's National Security Act for distributing the text of a speech he planned to deliver to the assembly. In the speech, he suggested that the nation's primary goal should be reunification with North Korea rather than anti-communism.

The crackdown and the arrest have angered the opposition, which denounced the arrest as illegal and invalid and "a ruse to prolong the regime's dictatorial rule."

Much More at Stake

Diplomats and foreign businessmen say much more is at stake than a political tug about President Chun Doo Hwan's pledge to replace his long autocratic rule with a democratic government by 1988.

Says a Western diplomat of the past week's events: "Clearly it's a setback to the movement toward democratization. Whether or not it's an irreversible setback is an uncertainty at the moment."

"It's a real mess they've gotten themselves in," says another diplomat, referring to both the government and the opposition. "They can't keep their wits about them anymore. We now can see that both sides are seeking a confrontation. Neither side can any longer say that they're working toward a political compromise."

Government prosecutors say Mr. Yoo's distributed speech violated national security because it was "seditious and might serve the interest of the enemy, North Korea." An opposition resolution said the arrest was "destroying the constitution which guarantees the privilege of exemption from liability for a lawmaker's floor speech." (Under Korean law, while a member of the National Assembly is legally immune from prosecution for what he says there, he can be prosecuted for disseminating his views outside the chamber, as Mr. Yoo did with his speech.)

Despite an earlier threat to quit the assembly, New Korea lawmakers now indicate they won't do so. "We can never give up the assembly," says Lee Min-Woo, the party's president. "It must continue to be the main battlefield for our democratic struggle."

First Priority

The opposition's decision not to quit the assembly has diffused a potentially explosive situation. Leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party welcome the move and say they hope the assemply can deal with the annual budget and constitutional revision as planned when it reconvenes today. New Korea says its first priority is to challenge the arrest of Mr. Yoo, setting the stage for renewed confrontation in the assembly.

Hyuan Hong-Joo, a spokesman for the DJP, says Mr. Yoo's arrest was justified by his "crime." Asked how the government could reconcile its oftenstated commitment to democratization with the arrest of a lawmaker for giving his opinion about a matter of national policy, Mr. Hyun says free speech isn't an absolute right.

"In our country, what Rep. Yoo did was tantamount to shouting 'fire' in a crowded theater," Mr. Hyun says. "It attacked the basic principles necessary for the survival of this country."

Mr. Yoo's arrest early Friday (Oct. 17) followed a stormy session Thursday (Oct. 16) at the National Assembly, during which New Korea tried to block a vote on the government's request to approve the arrest. Under the constitution, assemblymen are immune from arrest while the house is in session, unless a majority of lawmakers vote to allow such action.

After three times blocking DJP officials from entering the house to convene Thursday's evening sesssion, New Korea lawmakers were locked in the main chamber by police. DJP lawmakers met in a side chamber and voted unanimously to approve Mr. Yoo's arrest. The opposition responded with an overnight sit-in at the assembly.

The uproar followed a week of increasing tension in the assembly, during which the DJP twice stormed out in protest over remarks by opposition lawmakers. It also came on the heels of a new government crackdown announced Saturday (Oct. 18) but begun earlier in the week, against so-called "leftist" especially on college campuses.

Police arrested three students in connection withthe appearance at Seoul National University of wall posters containing comments from North Korean braodcasts and newspapers. Arrest warrants were issued againt 65 people accused of being involved in anti-government activities. Police also searched universities for "subversive materials."

Student dissidents reacted with campus demonstrations. On Saturday, more than 10,000 students from Korea University and from Yonsei University, both in Seoul shouted anti-government and anti-American slogans. A day earlier, more than 2,000 students took part in similar demonstrations at eight Korean colleges and universities.

There was limit to which the government could go in its crackdown before the recent Asian Games, the diplomat says, "because they didn't want to appear heavy-handed when the whole world was watching."

The events of the past week, however, have had a marked impact on how diplomats and businessmen are assessing the political picture here.

There are also signs that the latest turmoil is forcing some foreign businessmen to reassess the political risk of doing business in South Korea.

"I think it's time for me to tell my superiors at home that we should freeze our lending to Korea at current levels," says a senior official with a foreign bank operating in Seoul, "at least until we know what's going to heappen next."

Report Guideline

(Continued from page 1)

report any statements issued on the case by NCC (National Christian Counci), or women organizations, or a bill of complaint issued by the dissident forces, but carry the full text of the prosecutor's announcement."

As for the May 3 Inchon incident (in which demonstrators clashed with about a thousand riot police, and as a result NKDP's rally for constituitonal reform was postponed), it said, "Report the demonstration by students and workers as one staged by Chamintu, Minmintu and Mintongryon." (*Chamintu stands for the Struggle Committee for Independence and Democracy: Minmintu for the Struggle Committee for Democracy and the Nation; Mintonryon for the United Movement for Democracy and Unification.)

The "guideline" fold not to use the expression "necessity of democracy" in the headline in reporting a contribution to The Washington Post, dated April 28, by U.S. Sanator Steven Solarz.

It said the NKDP's claim that "the opposition party will be superior if a free election be realized" is "very unpleasant in content", indicating the need to criticize it in editorial columns.

The "report guideline" gives astonishingly detailed instructions about how news stories should be treated: on which page, in what size, wording used in headlines, use of "radical and violent" photos, on how authorities' analytic all data should be supplemented with boxed stories, and so on.

It classifies news stories as to their treatment into "only a little", "calmly", "not excitingly," "smaller" and "prominently."

Most instructions in the "guideline" are "Not to be reported."

When this "report guideline" was questioned in the south Korean "national assembly" by NKDP lawmaker Ryu Jun Sang last November, the Chon junta issued on Nov. 15 a "report guideline" which said "Do not report especially on government mass media policy."

Mr. Ryu in his question urged the Chon junta to make clear: 1) the real fact about whether 7 ministries including NSP and CIC are involved to making "report guide-line"; 2) details of the governments mass media and information policy; and 3) whether there were interferences in newspapers in accordance with the mass media policy.

Condolence

(Continued from page 1)

was an outstanding leader of the Mozambican people and a prominent political figure of Africa who devoted his whole life to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the independence of the country and complete liberation of Africa from his early years.

The Mozambican people, thanks to the energetic activities and correct leadership of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, won the national independence and freedom, putting an end to the colonial rule, through an arduous armed struggle and made a great advance in the struggle to build an independent new Mozambique.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel, as a staunch anti-imperialist fighter, contributed a lot to the work to ultimately liquidate racism and the apartheid system in southern African, expand and develop the non-aligned movement and achieve world peace.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel was a reliable comrade-in-arms who, as a closest friend of the Korean people, made tireless efforts to strengthen and develop the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries and actively supported and encouraged the Korean people's just cause of independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The death of Comrade Samora Moises Machel is a great loss not only to the party, state and people of Mozambique but also to the Korean people and the world peace-loving people.

Though Comrade Samora Moises Machel passed away, the precious exploits he performed for the prosperity of Mozambique and the common cause of the African people will remain long.

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